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There is not space in the compass of an Ordinary Advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong or any other part of the East, at such a low price.

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Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent to the Agents at the various Ports, or to the Office of

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" PREDERICK HILL, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 7th January, 1889.

Intimations.

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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Hongkong, 19th December, 1888.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1889.

THE evils of the credit system which flourishes in this Colony are too frequently practically exemplified to need much comment. Indeed it would hardly be much use commenting at length upon them—they would go on just the same. But we should just like to say a word or two about them. The credit principle is a handy one when used in reason, but in the Far East generally, and Hongkong in particular, it is grossly abused. By the *Abyssinians*, only this week, three individuals left this Colony "under a cloud" through nothing else but the fatal facility with which they could run up accounts with tradesmen and brokers. One of them had sorely expiated his folly, and has gone, let us hope, a wiser man. The other two were more lucky. One was indeed caught at the last moment, and compelled to satisfy a number of his creditors, but he was off again before the rest heard of his detention. The third, who was his companion in distress was a well-known member of the staff of our morning contemporary—a smart, fine young fellow, whose secret flight was due simply to the temptations offered by the credit system. It is not of these individuals that we wish to speak—goodness knows they are not the first of their kind. We wish to suggest the desirability of organising, on the part of those who cater for the public in any way, to at least curtail the excessive lengths to which credit is now given. It is, indeed, almost becoming necessary. There is hardly an establishment in Queen's Road Central, barring the Post Office, where a customer needs to have money in his pocket. To sensible and upright people this is simply a convenience, but to the thoughtless young man who is so well represented here it is often a fatal snare. Ordering is so easy and so nice that he does not count the reckoning till the month-end, when he finds to his anxiety that he has greatly exceeded his income. If he has done so seriously he becomes, in his desperation, unscrupulous, and the result is, that after seeming to have become suddenly affluent, and fluttering about town a little more conspicuously than usual, friend HOWELL inquires after him a little more pertinaciously, and he is some morning found to be, like his debts, an unknown quantity. This leads us to our point. If our tradesmen and hotel-keepers have to suffer these by-no-means petty losses every few weeks, and still flourish, who pays for it? The steady-going, cash-at-the-end-of-the-month customers, of course. Just as a tradesman makes the patrons who buy his stock pay for that which will get out of season, and on which he would otherwise lose, so our shopkeepers must distribute these losses on defaulting customers among their more reliable ones. For instance, one of the three men alluded to above left a bill of some \$70 against him at one of the hotels. The other customers will have to pay that amount among them, that is all. And so on with the tailors, and the jewellers, and all the rest. The argument that "no one carries money here" is all rubbish. If no one, from the head of a Bank down to his junior clerk, could get goods without "the ready," they would soon relapse into the habit of carrying it—those who had any to carry. It only needs a little firmness on the part of shopkeepers to establish a safe basis of business, and at once enable the public to obtain their necessities and luxuries at a fair price and prevent these lamentable scandals. Pope evidently had the right system in mind when he wrote—

"Blue paper credit!—Lips and hand supply
That leads corruption lighter wings to fly."

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter.)

GERMANY.

LONDON, January 10th.

The German Government has asked the Reichstag for an extra vote of 15,000,000 marks for an increase in the artillery.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE last performance of *Iolanthe* will take place to-night.

THREE men were committed to gaol this morning for two months for keeping a fan-lan house in Gough Street.

ADMIRAL HORNBY says that England would require at least 186 cruisers to protect her merchant vessels from the enemy's cruisers, and that she has but forty-two.

MAX O'RELL on getting back to England, declared that "in the higher classes of American society there is more culture and amiability than in any other country in the world."

MESSRS. Russell & Co. inform us that the E. and A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Catteribus* left Port Darwin for this port yesterday, and may be expected to arrive on the 20th inst.

THE death-rate in St. Petersburg has been unusually high this spring. As compared with other towns it stands as follows: St. Petersburg, 40.9; Paris, 23.8; Berlin, 18.7; London, 17.7.

A LUKONG went to hunt up a witness yesterday, and when he found him the man wanted the Governor and a guard of honour to escort him to the station. In their absence he hit the lukong. He was fined \$6 this morning.

PREPARATIONS have been made at Portsmouth for immediately laying down the keel of the *Vulcan*, which will be the longest ship in the navy—375 feet—as an improved torpedo ship, with repairing workshops on board.

A CHINAMAN with an alias was arrested behind the scenes in Ko-Shing Theatre last night on a charge of returning after banishment. He said he belonged to the company, and had to come. He was sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

TO-MORROW morning between 9 and 10.30 o'clock the steam-launch carrying the Bethel flag will call alongside any vessel hoisting code pennant C, to convey men ashore to 11 a.m. service at St. Peter's Seamen's Church, returning about 12.30.

MISS Mollie Garfield, who was lately married to J. Stanley Brown, formerly Private Secretary to her father, President Garfield, is said to be one of the most studious young ladies in Ohio. She inherits her father's love of learning and has an especial taste for the sciences.

A CHINESE sailor on the *Praya* yesterday was seized by the throat by some men, who threw pepper in his eyes and took away his blanket. Although blinded, he seized one of his assailants, and held him till a policeman came. The man, a coolie was remanded this morning.

A PARADE of the 1st Battalion Argyll, and Sutherland Highlanders will take place on the Garrison Parade Ground at 4 p.m., on Monday next, 14th inst., when the ceremony of "Trooping the Colours" will be performed in the presence of H.E. the Lieut.-General Commanding.

MRS. Victorin, who is known all over Europe as the "strongest woman in the world," and is sometimes spoken of as the "female Hercules," is of medium height, with a glib, graceful figure, and nothing Herculean-looking about her. Yet she readily lifts a thousand pounds. Her strength is wholly the result of daily athletic training since youth. A singular thing is that she eats but little meat, preferring birds and fowl. Eggs are her main diet, and she drinks cocoa.

SULLIVAN G. Comstock, of Moorehead, Minn., whom the Republicans have nominated to succeed Representative Knute Nelson in the House, was born in Maine. In 1871 he went to Moorehead as a day laborer on the Northern Pacific Railroad. To-day he is worth nearly a quarter of a million of dollars. He laid out all the towns along the line of the Manitoba Railroad, and thus had a chance to make money in real estate. He studied law at Omaha, Neb., and is an able man.

Most persons who travel on the Continent of Europe are well aware that the speed of express trains there is considerably slower than that of English express trains. Two or three trains on the Lyons and Marseilles Railway come, perhaps, nearest to the English standard of performance. On the Italian lines it is customary to resort to the refinement of having three classes of trains—"ordinario," "diretto" and "espresso"—but there does not seem much to choose between them. The *Railway Press* corrects our vague impressions by the test of figures, and gives us the exact ratio of our express to those of foreign countries. Our English expresses all run at a high rate, but since the acceleration of the Manchester and London express, one or two of the Great Northern trains carry off the palm. They run at an average of 45 miles an hour for the whole journey, including stoppages, and the exceedingly heavy bank at Penstone. The bit between Grantham and London is done at about 55 miles an hour. These achievements, however, are very closely approached by the other great lines. France and Germany follow with an average of about 36 miles an hour. Holland, Belgium and Austria-Hungary follow with 33 miles an hour, Italy with 29 miles an hour, Spain and Switzerland with 25 miles, and Portugal with 18 miles. America runs more slowly, with an average speed of 35 to 40 miles an hour.

A CHINESE cruiser will be launched at the Docks on Monday.

DR. NOBLE's office boy was committed for trial this morning on a charge of stealing gold foil from his employer's safe.

A STOKER on the *Merlin* named Paul was fined a dollar this morning for paying his ricksha man with a clip on the jaw, last night.

ACCORDING to a Parliamentary return just published, the Austrian public debt now amounts to 4,004,465,000 fl. [A florin is about 45 cents] The annual interest on the whole public debt amounts to 153,000,000 fl.

We are requested to intimate that all members and intending members of the Literary Society are invited to attend the meeting on Monday next, at 8.45 p.m., at the City Hall. Ladies will please note that they are available as members and that their presence is requested.

M. ALEXANDRE DUMAS lives by measure and weight. He rises at 6.30 in the summer and at 7 in the winter. His first breakfast invariably consists of a glass of milk. The second, which he takes at noon, is a very plain meal. Dinner occurs at exactly 7, and at 10 he is in bed. He walks three miles every day and never works after 4 in the afternoon.

THE following drills for the Hongkong Volunteers are ordered for the week ending 19th January:—Monday, 64-Pr. R.M.L. Gun drill at Murray Battery at 9 p.m. Wednesday and Thursday, 64-Pr. R.M.L. Gun drill at Murray Battery at 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Heavy Gun drill at one of the Harbour Forts. Launch will leave Pedder's Wharf at 3 p.m. sharp.

A BAS RELIEF, attributed to the Fourth or Fifth century before Christ, has been brought to light in Athens and transferred from private to public ownership by the intervention of the Government. It is about two metres high, and represents two women with their right hands clasped. Near them stands a bearded man, and behind a little girl, probably a young slave. The work is in perfect preservation, although the block is broken into several pieces.

MISS Alice Louise Pond, says an American exchange, has achieved the distinction of becoming the only female Bachelor of Arts on the rolls of Columbia College. Miss Hankey, who was graduated last year, took the degree of Bachelor of Letters. Miss Pond pursued her studies at home, but passed her examinations in competition with the male students of her class, and sustained the competition with honor, standing, it is interesting to note, especially well in Greek.

ABOUT eight o'clock last night a soldier of the 8th Regiment went into the Masonic Club whilst under the influence of liquor, and wandered upstairs. The boys' quarters are in a separate block, which is reached by a small wooden bridge. He got on to this, and fell over the parapet on to a staircase some twenty feet below. In falling his abdomen struck the railing to the staircase, and caused serious internal injury, but saved him from breaking any bones. One of the boys, who had been endeavoring to detain him, went for assistance, and he was removed to the Hospital in an ambulance. His condition is serious, owing to the internal hemorrhage.

A GIRL'S IDOL—I am not partial to blonde or brunette, but my ideal was a large man. So with my ideal in my mind I scorned the offer of a small blonde man, and as true and noble a man as ever loved woman. He is now a rising business man. With my ideal still in my mind I refused a small brunette man, who is now holding a responsible position in a railroad office. Both of these men move in the best of society and are respected by all who know them. However, I have met my ideal, and, shame to say, I love him, too, but will never marry him. He is tall and fine-looking, uneducated, fast in every sense, and I cannot bring myself to marry him. No, no! I will tell my heart to the world with a smile on my face, for my idol is clay. Girls, break down those idols, and try to love men for their looks.

INSPECTOR Perry raided No. 14 *Praya* yesterday, and arrested the four principal gamblers. They were brought before Mr. Pollock this morning, and the Inspector, after giving his evidence, stated that he did not propose to call the informant, as he had seen him, an hour before, secretly talking to a man, who walked sheepishly away when asked what he wanted. He felt sure that he had been bribed on behalf of the gamblers to give false evidence. Mr. Pollock had the informant—a villainous-looking fellow—sworn, and after being cautioned the man stated that he had not spoken to anyone that morning. His Worship said that it was very clear that he had committed perjury, and had received bribes from someone outside the Court (The informant—I swear I have not). He pretended to come and assist the Magistrate, and at the same time took bribes to tell falsehoods. He would be fined \$50, or six months' imprisonment. He was immediately rushed out of Court by the queue, and the case proceeded with. The defendants were ultimately committed to gaol for three months each.

CRICKET.

H.K. C. C. v. NAVY.

This match was resumed this morning, the Navy concluding their innings. Mr. Campbell disposed of the remaining two by bowling Balkam for seven, leaving Walter not out for 4, and a total of 18 to the credit of the side. The Club's second innings were a little better than their first, though at the end the batting was woefully weak. Five of their men got into double figures, and 164 was reached for eight wickets, but the remaining men let it go at that, and added none. The Naval eleven began well, Egerton again doubling his score of yesterday, but except for Mr. Lyne's, at he was unsupported. Six wickets were disposed of by catches. Dr. Atkinson's being marvellous. Campbell's bowling record was excellent, eight wickets for 75 balls in the first innings, and seven wickets for 75 balls in the second innings, being secured.

The scores for the two days were—Club 375; Navy 258. To-day's scores were as follows:

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

SECOND INNINGS.	
A. J. Campbell, b. Rickett	0
T. S. Smith, b. Rickett	0
M. J. Johnson, b. Rickett	0
A. C. Seal, b. Rickett	0
S. L. Dwyer, run out	0
A. J. Campbell, b. Rickett	0
C. P. Hall, c. b. Rickett	0
Dr. Atkinson, c. Egerton, b. Rickett	0
H. Henderson, not out	0
G. Bramwell, b. Walter	0
R. Boyd, b. Walter	0
Extras	0
Total	164

NAVY.

SECOND INNINGS.	
Sub-Lieut. P. Egerton, c. Seal, b. Campbell	16
Mr. Lee, b. Campbell	0
Mr. Seal, c. Campbell, b. Rickett	0
Mr. Egerton, c. Campbell, b. Bramwell	0
Mr. Lyne, c. Atkinson, b. Smith	0
Mr. Freeman, c. Seal, b. Campbell	0
Mr. Matland, c. Seal, b. Campbell	0
Mr. Balkam, c. Seal, b. Smith	0
Mr. Henderson, b. Campbell	0
Mr. Rickett, c. Smith, b. Campbell	0
Mr. Walter, not out	0
Extras	0
Total	71

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The following is the annual report for 1889, for presentation at the yearly meeting to be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on Thursday, the 17th January, 1889, at 6 p.m.:

All members are specially invited to attend. It affords the Working Committee pleasure in presenting their third annual Report and accompanying Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1888, to be enabled to state that the past year has been the most successful year of its existence.

PRIZE MEETINGS. Two Prize meetings were held during the year, viz. in March and November respectively, on a scale never before attempted, there being no competitions, besides Pools, Running Man, Vanishing Targets, and Rook Rifle competitions. There were also Morris Tube competitions for Cadets, i.e. for youths of the Hongkong Public Schools. The magnitude of these meetings may be noted from the fact that the receipts and expenditure of each meeting amounted to \$2,015.56 and \$1,777.99 respectively. The total number of members for the year amounts to 202, as against 108 (including ladies) for 1887.

CHALLENGE CUP. With a view to encourage young members to improve their shooting, the Committee decided to give a silver Challenge Cup, valued \$50, to be shot for monthly by members who were to be handicapped by Major Dempster, Major Ellis and Mr. Woodin, and to be won three times before becoming any member's property. As yet it has been shot for seven times and only won twice by one member, which shows that the handicappers performed their work in a satisfactory manner and shows also, from the fact that the highest score in the first competition was 64, and at the last competition had increased to 74, that it has had the desired effect.

A special feature of the year has been the institution of a weekly competition for a silver spoon, which has been the means of inducing many members to keep up their shooting practice.

The Committee are glad to be able to state that while in their last annual report they regretted that more civilians did not enter for the various competitions, during the past year the attendance of civilians for practice and competitions has largely increased, with the consequence that the average shooting of the civilian element in the Association has considerably improved.

With a view to record the improvement or otherwise of each individual member's shooting, a table of the average shooting of each member for the weekly and monthly competitions for the year has been worked out by the Hon. Secretary, and is herein given. It shows that 4 per cent of the members of the Association take part in these competitions.

It is a pleasing incident to note that the Ladies of Hongkong take an increased interest in the Association by the number of lady members increasing from eight to thirty-three. The great success which has attended the Association during the past year is largely owing to the interest manifested in it by His Excellency the Governor and Lady Des Voeux, both of whom honored the Association with their presence on the Range, Lady Des Voeux further graciously undertaking the onerous duties of distributing the prizes of the 5th Prize Meeting. The Committee desire to thank Lieut.-General Cameron, C.B., and the Military Authorities for their frequent and courteous loans of the Military Range at Kowloon, and to tender their special thanks to the 58th Regiment for the valuable assistance which they rendered at our Prize Meetings, a great measure of the success of these meetings being due to their untiring exertions and constant assistance.

The Committee think it advisable that the rule of the Association appointing two Committees should be amended, as eleven members of the thirteen who form the General Committee are also on the Working Committee. The old Committee resign according to the rule, and a new Committee will have to be elected at the general meeting.

The Working Committee are pleased to be able to state that satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Naval Authorities for the use of the range at Kowloon at specified times. The munificent donations to the Prize Fund by the community of Hongkong amounting to \$1,145 have added largely to the resources of the Association, and the Committee while thanking all the donors for their handsome contributions desire particularly to express their thanks to the Chinese Commanders who have on a number of occasions of our Prize Meeting presented handsome silver cups for competitions, coming as they do from the native section of the Colony it shows the good feelings entertained towards the Association.

To form a comparison with the shooting in England a competition was inaugurated at the last meeting on the same lines as the "Queen's Prize" Wimbledon for which there were 43 entries. Col. Serjt. Phillips, of the 58th Regt., carried off the first prize, a Silver Cup valued at \$100, with the aggregate score of 260, and this total compares very favorably with 274 made at Wimbledon in 1887.

A. SHELTON HOOKER, Hon. Secretary.

ADELAIDE CLOTILDE GONZAGA.

(Communicated.)

The lady, news of whose decease was brought by the last French mail, was known in Lisbon as a woman much above the ordinary level. She rightly passed for a *grande dame*, being generally considered as a person possessing high intellectual accomplishments. Together with her varied mental attainments, her life proved to be a series of exemplified virtue and modesty. She dedicated the best portion of her years to the realisation of a sublime ideal. In order to follow the dictates of her noble heart, she renounced all social pleasures, and gave up the pleasures of marriage to devote herself to the education of the poor. She was a woman of distinguished position.

She was happy enough to have her last days assuaged by her stern dedication to Him who is the universal comforter. It is really sad to think of a life spent in strict abnegation. In order to reach the object of her admiration the last decade of her life was dedicated to the study of high sciences—Mathematics and the higher branches of Geography—a Professor having been engaged for the purpose. After so much had been realized she began to suffer from what ultimately severed her life from us! In her pursuit of intellectual attainments, she went so far as to study the method of reading and writing the thoughts of the blind, and succeeded in translating from their hieroglyphical a very touching collection which she caused to be printed in Paris. Having a sufficient independence to live upon, she used to receive with fine hospitality especially those coming from the Far East, at her house, in the Rua do Livramento at Alcantara; and it was by the advice of her relations and friends in order to secure the services of the famous operator who is Director of "Hospital. Estephania" that she decided to take rooms at that establishment paying for all her expenses, and for the rent of the room at a high price, she died deeply regretted by friends and relatives. Macao, 11th January, 1889.

NEWS BY THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The China Navigation Co.'s steamship *Tianan*, Capt. W. N. Allison, from Sydney via ports of call, arrived in harbour this morning. We are indebted to our Australian exchanges for the subjoined telegrams—

LONDON, November 20th. Cholmondeley has sent Sir Saul Samuel specimens of diseased rabbits dead and alive, which have been handed to Professor Axe for report as to the nature of the disease. Sir Graham Berry has asked Mr. Berger for the allotment of 40,000 feet of space at the Paris Exhibition. New Zealand also wants a small portion.

1500 British infantry have been ordered to Assuan. A bill has been introduced in the German Federal Council to authorise Germany to borrow 60,000,000 marks for army, navy and railway purposes.

The Times Parnell Commission have examined the members of the Curtin family.

The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* says John Dillon, M.P., will probably visit Australia during the winter for his health, and partly on a political mission.

M. Andrieux has been wounded in a duel with the writer of an article in *La Lanterne*.

Germany proposes to expend 17 million marks in the construction of new ironclads. Several Gladstonians voted with the Government in opposition to the attempt lately made in Committee with the view of reducing the five million vote to two millions.

John Dillon, in the course of the debate, implied that the tenants might repudiate payment unless Home Rule were granted.

Many Australian and Canadian bankers and merchants have promised to attend the Pacific cable meeting.

Mr. Balfour is better. Edward Harrington, of the *Kerry Sentinel*, has been fined for contempt of the Judicial Commission.

December 7th. The man Molloy, who was arrested by order of the Parnell-Times Commission, denies that he was a member of the Inviolable organisation, though he admits that he was associated with some of the members. He states that he went to America directly after the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. He implies that his arrest is a case of mistaken identity, but admits that he misled an agent from the *Times*.

The report of the Parliamentary Committee appointed to inquire into the case of the infringement of the privileges of a member of the House of Commons has been received. The committee was appointed in consequence of Mr. David Stichey, the member for Galway having been served by a policeman with a summons, under the Crimes Act, in the lobby of the House.

The report blames the Government for not having taken means to insure respect for the privileges of the members of the House of Commons. It is asserted that 13 French officials have been expelled from Germany since September last.

The French newspapers demand the expulsion from France of all German employees and officials.

The Rev. Father Kennedy, a curate at Meelin, in Ireland, has been sentenced to three months imprisonment on a charge of inciting tenants to resist payment of rent.

Mr. Henry Broadhurst, M.P., the labour representative for Nottingham in the House of Commons, moved the rejection of the Employers' Liability Bill, and in doing so denounced the measure as a sham. The motion was rejected by a majority of sixty-one.

The Austrian Army Bill, under which the military forces of Austria are to be largely increased, has been virtually passed by the Reichsrath. The measure was supported by the members of the Opposition.

The Right Hon. W. H. Smith, the leader of the House of Commons, has stated that the Government hope to be able to prorogue Parliament on Christmas Eve.

The Right Hon. gentleman also stated that the terms for the 11 months of the present year show a comparison with the returns for the corresponding period of last year, an increase of £1,000,000 in imports, and an increase of £1,000,000 in exports.

The disease which was decimating the rabbits on the Earl of Cholmondeley's estates in Cheshire has abated. It is now feared that the disease would be useless as an agent for the extermination of rabbits in Australia.

The irritation in Russia caused by the ascendancy of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, the British special commissioner in Persia, has been augmented by the success of Sir Henry in having obtained the opening of the Tarmir River, in Eastern Turkestan, to the navigation of the world.

The matter is now providing a furious discussion in the Russian journals.

It is reported that Mr. Floquet intends to introduce into the French Senate a bill to provide for assistance being granted towards furthering the work of completing the Panama Canal.

The rebel natives

Tamasese is now hemmed in. Mataafa's followers experience great difficulty in obtaining food owing to the rough character of the country where they are encamped. It is stated that supplies for Tamasese, were provided by a German named Brandeis, who had a narrow escape from falling into the hands of Mataafa's men, who would have beheaded him. The schooner conveying him was intercepted, but he succeeded in concealing himself on board.

The chiefs who accompanied Malietoa have returned to Samoa. They reiterate the statements as to the king's ill-treatment. Malietoa has not arrived.

LONDON, December 9th.
A member of the States-General at the Hague has urged the Netherlands Government to oppose the establishment of a British protectorate in North Borneo. Dr. Van Karnebeck, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, declared that the interests and dignity of Holland demanded that the integrity of the Dutch power in the Indian Archipelago should be maintained.

General Boulanger's son-in-law, M. Briant, has been placed under arrest for a month for having published a book on military matters without the sanction of his superior officers.

December 10th.
The *Souboda*, a Bulgarian journal, published at Sofia, predicts that there will be a great war soon. It advocates an alliance between the Balkan States and Turkey.

The rebellion in Afghanistan, which was fomented by Ishak Khan, the Governor of Afghan-Turkestan, has been quelled. Ishak has been quietly settled at Kikri and 2,000 of his adherents have been dispersed in Bokhara.

The rebel natives of Zanzibar have burnt Bajamoyo, on the coast, and have evacuated the place. They were attacked by the German naval relief force, and are supposed to have sustained heavy losses.

The Russian press warn England that Persia is within the sphere of Russian influence.

Sir F. Dillon Bell has arranged to send out a quantity of salmon from Scotland for the purpose of stockpiling the rivers of New Zealand.

The Duke of Sutherland has offered to the Scotch crofters an area of 9,000 acres in the Assynt district, in Sutherlandshire.

A deputation will wait on Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to advocate the taking of the census every five years.

Admiral Tryon, who was formerly in command of the Australian naval station, met with a serious accident at his residence yesterday. He slipped down a staircase and fell heavily, fracturing his arm, and sustaining other injuries. He is progressing favourably.

December 11th.
The French quota of the 4 per cent. Russian loan of £20,000,000, which is being raised by an Anglo-French syndicate, has been subscribed sixfold.

Attempts are being made to organise a flour ring in England.

Professor Hermit, an aurist specialist in Paris, asserts that the life of the Emperor William of Germany is hanging by a thread, owing to his suffering from meningitis, or abscesses on the brain.

It is also reported that the German doctors are debating the question as to the advisability of trepanning.

These reports, however, have not been confirmed.

Russia is incensed against Persia in having prohibited the sale of corn to the Russians.

The *Independence Belge* states that Russia has addressed an ultimatum to Persia.

December 12th.
At a meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, it was stated that the homeward Australian business this year had increased by £20,000.

December 13th.
Russian agents in Serbia are inciting the deposition of King Milan, with a view to the establishment of a regency under the Government in the name of the late-apparent, Prince Alexander, who is 12 years old.

An Austrian expedition is being organized, under the leadership of Von Dobner, to relieve Emin Bey, and to ascertain the fate of H. M. Stanley.

The French press regard the ready manner in which the French quota of the Russian loan of £20,000,000 was subscribed in Paris as equivalent to an alliance between France and Russia.

The committee of gentlemen appointed at Westminster on the 22nd ultimo to consider the scheme propounded by Mr. W. L. Rees, of Gisborne, New Zealand, for the emigration of Scotch crofters to that colony have examined the figures adduced by Mr. Rees in support of his project.

The result of the investigation is that Mr. Rees has been exonerated from the charge lodged against him that they were misleading. The committee warmly supported the project. Mr. Rees is now arranging a modified scheme, in which he proposes to at first colonise an area of 40,000 acres.

Rasoulou, the Abyssinian Commander-in-Chief, has defeated a body of dervishes at Galabat, with heavy loss. King Mendek, of Shoa, a petty State of Abyssinia, has rebelled against King John, the ruler of the country.

Madame Boulenger, wife of General Boulenger, has abandoned her suit for a divorce.

Mr. Goschen, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, addressed a largely attended meeting at Birmingham last night, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm. He said that whatever was necessary to secure the thorough efficiency of the navy must be given without stint, as the nation's huge possessions must be protected.

December 14th.
Persia is seeking to satisfy Russia that no unfriendly action is intended by Persia prohibiting the sale of corn to Russians.

M. Nellet, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, has demanded that the Porte should name a precise date for the payment of the Turkish war indemnity, and shall also specify the means by which it is to be paid. He also insists upon stringent conditions for carrying out the payment, and claims that Russia shall receive priority.

The Turkish Government has given a definite promise to comply with the request of Russia, and undertakes to rigorously fulfil its obligations. In the course of the discussion in the House of Commons last night on the Naval Estimates, Lord Charles Beresford, stated that England's active fleet comprised 30 line-of-battle ships, and if these were lost it would possibly result in the loss of the Empire. The Government ought to spend £10,000,000 annually. The Navy required at once 74 vessels of various classes at a cost of £20,000,000.

Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, admitted that the strength of the Navy needed to be increased. The chief defect at present was, in regard to the ordnance, England possessed 34 battleships, while France had only 18. Her Majesty's Government were prepared to submit next session proposals based on England's needs in the event of war.

The Estimates were passed.

December 15th.
Latest news from Suakin says that a battle is imminent there, but deserters from Osman Digna's forces report that the Arabs in the trenches are in great distress, suffering severely from the British shelling.

At a meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday, strong disapprobation was expressed at the proposal of the Customs authorities to apply the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act to grain; wool and other produce imported from the colonies.

The German press appreciate the sympathy expressed by Sir James Ferguson in the House of Commons with German interests in Samoa. Great confidence is still being manifested in France in the Panama Canal scheme, and thousands of people have undertaken to subscribe to any future issue of bonds by the Company.

THEISM V. REVELATION.

A CONTRAST AND A STUDY.

IV.

THE INSPIRATION OF THE BIBLE

INTRINSICALLY CONSIDERED.

(Continued.)

THEISTIC MORALITY.

BUDDHA.—B.C. 550.

A man who foolishly does me wrong, or regards me as being or doing wrong, I will return to him the protection of my undying love! The more evil goes from him, the more good shall go from me.

For hatred does not cease by hatred at any time—hatred ceases by love; this is an old rule. Let a man overcome anger with love. Let him overcome evil by good.

The man who gives himself to drinking intoxicating liquors he even in this world digs up his own root.

THE EIGHT COMMANDMENTS OF BUDDHA.

1. Thou shalt not kill, even the smallest creature.

2. Thou shalt not appropriate to thyself what belongs to another.

3. Thou shalt not infringe the laws of chastity.

4. Thou shalt not lie.

5. Thou shalt not calumniate.

6. Thou shalt not speak of injuries.

7. Thou shalt not excite quarrels, by repeating the words of others.

8. Thou shalt not hate.

As a solid rock is not shaken by the wind, wise people falter not amidst praise or blame. If one man conquer in battle a thousand times a thousand men, and if another conquer himself, he is the greatest of conquerors. One's own self conquered is better than all other people not even a God, or a Grandharu, not Mars with Brahmana, could change into defeat the victory of a man who had vanquished himself and always lives under restraint.

Let each man first direct himself to what is proper, then let him teach others; thus a wise man will not suffer.

Let each man make himself as he teaches others to be; he who is well subdued may subdue (others); one's own self is difficult to subdue.

Cut out the love of ourself like an autumn locust with thy hand, cherish the road to peace. He who holds back rising anger like a rolling chariot, him I call a real conqueror. Other people are but holding the reins.

A wicked man who reaches a virtuous one, is like a man who looks up and spits at heaven, but it comes back and defiles his own person.

Again, he is like one who flings dirt at another against the wind—the dirt does but return on him who threw it. The virtuous man cannot be hurt—the misery that the other would inflict comes back on himself.

Better that sovereignty, better than going to heaven, better than lordship over all worlds is the reward of the first step in holiness.

He whose evil deeds are covered by good deeds, brightens up the world like the moon, freed from clouds. If a man commits a sin, let him not do it again; let him not delight in sin; pain is the outcome of sin. If a man does what is good, let him do it again; let him delight in it. Happiness is the outcome of good. Let no man think lightly of evil, saying in his heart, it will not come over me. Even by falling of water drops a water pot is filled; the fool becomes full of evil, even if he gathers it little by little.

Let no man think lightly of good, saying in his heart, it will not benefit me, even by the falling of waterdrops a water pot is filled; the wise man becomes full of good, even if he gathers it little by little.

By oneself the evil is done; by oneself one suffers; by oneself evil is left; and by one self one is purified; purity and impurity belong to oneself; no one can purify another. Let no man think lightly of evil saying in his heart, it will not come near me. Even by the falling waterdrops a water pot is filled; the fool becomes full of evil even if he gathers it little by little.

Let a wise man blow off the infirmities of his soul, as a smith blows off the impurities of silver, one by one, little by little and from time to time. Impurity arises from the iron and having arisen from it, it destroys it; thus do a transgressor's own words lead him to the evil path.

Not to commit a sin, to do good, and to put one's mind, that is the teaching of the awakened.

Him I call indeed a Brahmana who does not offend by body, word or thought, and is controlled by these three points.

All that we are is the result of thought; it is founded on our thoughts; it is made up of our thoughts. If a man speaks or acts with an evil thought, pain follows him, as the wheel follows the foot of him who draws the carriage.

If a man speaks or acts with a pure thought, happiness follows him like a shadow that never leaves him.

Let the wise man guard his thoughts for they are difficult to perceive, very arduous and rush wherever they list; thoughts well guarded bring happiness.

As rain breaks through an ill thatched house, passion will break through an unreflecting mind.

The virtuous man delights in this world and he delights in the next. He delights, he rejoices when he sees the purity of his own work.

MOHAMMED.

Taken from the *Koran*.
Turn away evil by that which is better (as anger by patience, and ignorance by mildness, and evil conduct by forgiveness), and lo! he becomes as though he were a warm friend.

CONFUCIUS.—B.C. 550.

That love which it is requisite for all men to have, is not a stranger to man; it is himself, or it is his will. It is a natural property of man, which dictates unto him that he ought generally to love all men. Nevertheless above all to love his father and his mother is man's main and principal duty, from the practice of which he afterwards proceeds as by degrees to the practice of that universal love, whose object is all mankind.

He ought to love his people, even the meanest, as his own children, and to share in the various subjects of joy or sorrow which they might have. Desire not the death of thine enemy; thou wouldst desire it in vain; his life is in the hands of heaven.

Do unto another what you would have him do unto you; and do not unto another what you would not have him do unto you. Thou needest this alone, it is the foundation of all the rest.

Humility, modesty, gravity, and neighborly affection, are virtues which I cannot one moment neglect, without departing from my character.

It is only the man full of humanity who can love men truly, and hate them in a suitable manner.

Some one asked what ought we to think of one who returns benefits for injuries. Confucius said: In that case how would we return the benefits? We must pay hatred and injuries by justice, and benefits by benefits.

His wandering life had sometimes been painful to him. On one occasion, when near a strange city, separated from his disciples, he was seen by a person who reported to his friends that a stranger of noble aspect was walking about near the gates like a dog without his master.

He is right, said Confucius, on hearing that. I have the fidelity of a dog, and am treated like one. But it is not in whatever manner men conduct themselves in my regard. I shall not depart from the affection which I bear to them, and will hasten always to do them all the good which is in my power. If I do not receive from my labors the profits which I would do right to expect I will at last have the consolation that I have done my duty.

A man ought to respect and love those who gave him birth.

It is necessary, after an exact and extensive manner, to show the causes, properties, and difference of things.

Because amongst the things which are known, there may be some which are not perfectly shown. It is necessary to carefully examine them, to weigh them minutely and in every circumstance; and thereon to consult wise, intelligent, and experienced men.

Although it seems that we clearly apprehend certain things, yet it is easy to transgress, through participating in too much or too little. It is necessary to meditate in particular on things we believe we know, and to weigh everything by the weight of reason with all the attentiveness of spirit.

It is necessary to endeavor not to apprehend things after a confused manner. It is requisite to have some clear ideas thereof, so that we may truly discern the good from the bad, the true from the false.

He gives great praise to some of his disciples who, in the midst of the greatest poverty, were content with their conditions and accounted great riches the natural virtues they had received from heaven.

Innocence ceases to be virtue; most of the great ones are fallen therefore. But if thou demandest what must be done to recover this virtue, I answer that it is necessary to conquer thyself. If mortals could in one day gain over themselves this happy victory, the whole universe from that day would assume a new form; we should all be perfect; we should all be innocent.

It is true the victory is difficult, but it is not impossible; for, in short, to conquer thyself, is to do what is agreeable to reason. Throw away thine eyes; stop thine ears; put a bridle upon thy tongue; and rather remain in eternal inaction, than employ thine eyes in beholding sights, by which reason is stifled—than give attention thereto, or discussion thereon.—Behold how thou mayest overcome! The victory depends on thyself alone.

Combat night and day against thy vices; if by thy cares and vigilances thou gainest the victory over thyself; courageously attack the vices of others—but attack them not before this be done; there is nothing more ridiculous than to complain of others' defects when we have the very same.

The good man sins sometimes—weakness is natural to him; but he ought to watch so diligently over himself, that he shall never fall thrice into the same crime.

The wise man seeks the cause of his defects in himself; but the fool avoiding himself, seeks it in all others besides himself.

Learn to purify thy thoughts; if thy thoughts are not vicious, neither will thy actions be so.

ZOROASTER.

[Who lived in Babylon 2,550 B.C. and 920 before Moses. Aristotle and Pliny fix his date so remote as 6,000 years before the death of Plato.]

He said: Hate not each other because you differ in opinion; rather love each other, for it is impossible that, in such a variety of sentiments, there should not be some fixed point on which all men ought to unite.

Live with thy friends as if they were some day to become thy enemies.

Day and night think of doing good. Life is short. If when thou oupest to benefit thy fellow creatures to-day, thou delayest till tomorrow, make atonement.

Honor thy father and thy mother, if thou wishest to live eternal life. Such as thou art unto thy father such shall thy children be unto thee.

Keep not with bad women; they will corrupt thy body and likewise thy mind.

Seek not to seduce the wife of any man. Never be infamous, even when falsehood may be useful.

Having put on the complete armed vigor of resounding light, with triple strength, fortifying the soul and the mind, he must put into his mind, the symbol of variety, and not walk disposedly on the empyrean channels, but collectively.

Let the immortal depth of your soul lead you, but earnestly extend your eyes upward.

Man, being an intelligent mortal, must bridge his soul, that he may not view terrestrial infelicity, but be saved.

It is forbidden to quit a post without the permission of the commander. Life is the post of man.

Man in society is neither happy under the yoke of tyranny nor under the relaxation of too unbridled liberty. It is wisest to obey Kings who are themselves subject to the laws. Excessive liberty and grinding servitude are equally dangerous, and produce nearly the same effects.

To live well, we must abstain from those things which we consider as reprehensible in others.

Before thou quittest thy house, know what thou art going to do; and at thy return, examine what thou hast done.

If thou art in doubt whether the action which thou dost think of would be a good or a bad one, abstain from doing it.

Temperance is the strength of the mind, Man is dead in the intoxication of wine.

Let thy mind, thy tongue and thy thoughts be unassailed.

MENU.—B.C. (nearly) 1,000.

Let no man be offended with those who are angry with him, but reply gently to those who curse him. Endure injuries and despise no one. Commit no hostile act for your own preservation.

Wise men purify themselves [by forgiving offences, by alms and by prayer].

By honoring his father, mother, and sister, a man effectually does whatever ought to be done.

Of friend of virtue, that supreme spirit which believes one and the same with thyself resides in thy bosom perpetually; and is an all knowing inspector of thy goodness or wickedness.

Let a man continually take pleasure in truth, in justice, in laudable practice and in purity. Let him chastise those whom he may chastise in a legal manner. Let him keep in subjection his speech and his appetite.

Of all things pure purity in the acquisition of riches is the best. He who preserves his purity in becoming rich, is really pure, and not he who is purified by earth and water. Wealth and pleasure, repugnant to law, let him spend, and even lawful acts which may cause future sin, or be offensive to mankind.

Sound doctrines and good works purify the soul. The intellect is purified by knowledge.

SEXTUS.—B.C. 400.

Endure all things if you would serve God. What you wish your neighbors to be to you, such be ye also to them.

CHRISNA.

As the sandal tree perfumes the axe which falls it, so the good man sheds good upon his enemies.

[Was ever a finer sentence uttered by the lips of man?]—

Those who do not control their passions, cannot act properly toward others.

He who rules his temper, conquers his greatest enemy.

The wise governs his passions but the fool obeys them.

Be at war with men's vices; be at peace with their passions.

There should be no disagreement between your lives and your doctrines.

Live every day as though it were the last; not one life in public, and another in private.

We must master our evil propensities, or they will master us.

He who hath conquered his propensities makes even a kingdom.

The evils we inflict upon others, follow us as our shadows follow our bodies.

When the poor man knocks at your door, take him in and administer to his wants, for the poor are the chosen of God.

Above all things, cultivate love for your neighbors.

Do good for its own sake, and expect not your reward for it as pay for labor.

Never take delight in another's misfortune. It is better to forgive an injury than to avenge it.

Virtue sustains the soul as the muscles sustain the body.

Avoid envy, covetousness, falsehood, imposture, slander and sexual desires.

What you blame in others do not practice yourself. The virtuous man is like the banyan tree which shelters and protects all around it.

ANTISTHENES.—B.C. 400.

The harmony of brethren is a stronger defence than a wall of brass.

A man that is afraid of another, whatever he may think of himself, is a slave.

Him that contradicted, we must not again contradict, but instruct, for a mad man is not cured by another becoming mad.

THALES.

[One of the seven wise men of Greece; born about 650 B.C.]

Cultivate friendship for an enemy. Be kind to your friends, that they may continue so and to thine enemies, that they may become so. Prevent injuries if possible, if not, do not revenge them. Speak evil of no one, not even thine enemies.

Avoid doing what you would blame others for doing. Be to everybody kind and friendly.

PYTHAGORAS.—B.C. 486.

Unity is the principle of all things, and from this unity went forth an infinite duality.

Man is perfected first by conversing with the Gods, which he can only do when he abstains from evil, and strives to resemble the divine nature; second by doing good to others, which is an imitation of the Gods. To avenge yourself on an enemy, make him your friend.

SOCRATES.—B.C. 350.

Return not an injury if you have received one. Return not evil for evil.

ARISTOTLE.—B.C. 380.

We should conduct ourselves towards others as we would have them act towards us.

ARISTIPPUS.—B.C. 350.

Cherish that reciprocal benevolence which will make you as anxious for another's welfare as for your own.

PITTACUS.—B.C. 650.

Do not to your neighbor, what you would take ill from him.

CLEOBULUS.—B.C. 550.

Do not to another man that which thou hatest.

ISOCRATES.—B.C. 350.

Act towards others as you would have them act towards you.

HILLEL.—B.C. 50.

Do not to others what you would not like others to do to you.

BRAMMA.—B.C. 4000.

They who serve other Gods with firm belief, in doing so, involuntarily worship even me.

I am the sacrifice; I am the worship; I am the spices; I am the invocation; I am the ceremony to the masses (spirit) of the ancestors; I am the provisions; I am the fire, and I am the victim; I am the father and mother of thy world, the grand sire and preserver. I am the Holy one, worthy to be known, the mystic figure. I am the journey of the good; the comforter, the virtues, the yeasting flour, the asylum, and the friend. I am generation and dissolution, the place where all things are deposited, and the inexhaustible seed of all nature. I am sunshine and I am rain; I now draw in and now let forth; I am death and immortality; I am entity and nonentity.

Those who came into life under the influence of the evil destiny, are distinguished by pride, hypocrisy, presumption, anger, and harshness of speech.

Nothing for opinion, all for conscience. He who wishes his virtues to be blazoned, is not laboring for virtue, but for fame. No one is more virtuous than the man who sacrifices the reputation of all nature. I am sunshine and I am rain; I now draw in and now let forth; I am death and immortality; I am entity and nonentity.

Even a bad reputation nobly earned is pleasing.

A great man is not the less great when he lies vanquished and prostrate in the dust. The calm of a mind blest in the consciousness of its virtues, is an expression of his.

Nothing is closed to God. He is present in our conscience. He intervenes in our thoughts. Tell thee, Lucilius, a sacred spirit dwells within the observer and the guardian of our good and evil deeds. No man is good without God. A God (what God I know not) dwells in every good man.

It is a curious thing among the Brahmins to make statues of metal, of wood, and of stone, and to worship them, and to observe that when they come before them they may see them, or observe their emanation.

Immortality thus taught at this early period.

(To be continued.)

WHY HE DID NOT GO

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—167 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$90 per share, sellers.
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$76 per share, buyers.
 North China Insurance—Tls. 290 per share, buyers.
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$97 per share, buyers.
 Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 97 per share, buyers.
 Chinese Insurance Company—\$165 per share, buyers.
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150, per share.
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$342 to \$343 per share, buyers.
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$80 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, 36 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$225 per share, buyers.
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—168 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$170 per share, sellers.
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—20 per cent. dis., sellers.
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$66 per share, buyers.
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$196 per share, sellers.
 Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$85 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$101 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$121 per share, sellers.
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—100 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—21 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$88 per share, buyers.
 Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$5 per share, nominal.
 Punjom and Sunghee Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$71 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—75 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—110 per cent. premium, sales and buyers.
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—250 per cent. premium, nominal.
 The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$60 per share, buyers.
 The Sengai Royah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$35 per share, sellers.
 Cruickshank & Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, sellers.
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—15 per cent. premium, buyers.
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—40 per cent. dis., nominal.
 The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$65 per share, sales and buyers.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/6
 Bank Bills, on demand 3/6
 Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 3/6
 Bank Bills, at 4 months sight 3/6
 Credits at 4 months sight 3/6
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight 3/6
ON PARIS.—Bank, T. T. 72
 Bank Bills, on demand 72
 Credits, at 4 months sight 72
ON INDIA, T. T. 22 1/2
ON DEMAND. 22 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, T. T. 72
 Private, 30 days sight 72

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.
 NEW MALWA, per picul..... \$680
 (Allowance, Tals 4 to 32).
 OLD MALWA, per picul..... \$690
 (Allowance, Tals 10 to 32).
 NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest..... \$580
 NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest..... \$584
 NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest..... \$593
 NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest..... \$575
 NEW BENARES, (without choice) per chest..... \$574
 NEW BENARES, (bottom) per chest..... \$570
 NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul..... \$550
 OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul..... \$500
 OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul..... \$475

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

11th January, 1889.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Baromet.	Thermom.	Humidity.	Wind.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Widdowest	30.03	7	...	NNE	4
Tai	30.03	6	...	N	3
Nagasaki	30.03	6	...	N	3
Shanghai	30.03	6	...	N	3
Amoy	30.04	6	...	N	3
Hongkong	30.05	6	...	N	3
Hankow	30.05	6	...	N	3
Swatow	30.05	6	...	N	3
Shanghai	30.05	6	...	N	3
Amoy	30.05	6	...	N	3
Hongkong	30.05	6	...	N	3
Swatow	30.05	6	...	N	3
Shanghai	30.05	6	...	N	3
Amoy	30.05	6	...	N	3
Hongkong	30.05	6	...	N	3
Swatow	30.05	6	...	N	3
Shanghai	30.05	6	...	N	3
Amoy	30.05	6	...	N	3
Hongkong	30.05	6	...	N	3
Swatow	30.05	6	...	N	3
Shanghai	30.05	6	...	N	3
Amoy	30.05	6	...	N	3
Hongkong	30.05	6	...	N	3
Swatow	30.05	6	...	N	3
Shanghai	30.05	6	...	N	3
Amoy	30.05	6	...	N	3
Hongkong	30.05	6	...	N	3
Swatow	30.05	6	...	N	3
Shanghai	30.05	6	...	N	3
Amoy	30.05	6	...	N	3
Hongkong	30.05	6	...	N	3
Swatow	30.05	6	...	N	3
Shanghai	30.05	6	...	N	3
Amoy	30.05	6	...	N	3
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Swatow	30.05	6	...	N	3
Shanghai	30.05	6	...	N	3
Amoy	30.05	6	...	N	3
Hongkong	30.05	6	...	N	3
Swatow	30.05	6	...	N	3
Shanghai	30.05	6	...	N	3
Amoy	30.05	6	...	N	3
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Shanghai	30.05	6	...	N	3
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Swatow	30.05	6	...	N	3
Shanghai	30.05	6	...	N	3
Amoy	30.05	6	...	N	3
Hongkong	30.05	6	...	N	3
Swatow	30.05	6	...	N	3
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Shanghai	30.05	6	...	N	3
Amoy	30.05	6	...	N	3
Hongkong	30.05	6	...	N	3
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Amoy	30.05	6	...	N	3
Hongkong	30.05	6	...	N	3
Swatow	30.05	6	...	N	3
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Amoy	30.05	6	...	N	3
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Swatow	30.05	6	...	N	3
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Swatow	30.05	6	...	N	3
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Amoy	30.05	6	...	N	3
Hongkong	30.05	6	...	N	3
Swatow	30.05	6</					